



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Syn.: *B. erythrocarpoides* Schimp.

B. Bescherellii Jaeg.

B. torulosicollum C. M.

B. erythrocarpum C. M.

Mr. Dixon's last note is on *Barbellla Levieri* (Ren. & Card.) Fleish. c. fr., which was by Renauld and Cardot described as a *Meteorium* (Bull. Soc. roy. Belg. XLI, pt. 1, p. 78) from sterile specimens collected "in the Sikkim Himalayas and from Japan and subsequently recorded from Formosa." Then Mr. Dixon had sent to him from the N. Y. Bot. Garden from Mitten's herbarium *Meteorium Pathkay* (or *Pathkoi*) Griffith in good fruit, which agrees fairly well vegetatively with the (sterile) Formosa plant. This, he states, differs in its fruit notably from most species in the genus *Barbella*, in the long seta rugulose-papillose, and in the outer peristome teeth densely transversely striolate for the most of their length. "In view of the vegetative structure, however, this character is not sufficient," Mr. Dixon thinks, "to remove the plant to any other genus." This statement seems to approve of Mr. Fleisher transferring this plant from *Meteorium* to *Barbella*, and the synonymy would then be

Barbella Levieri (Ren. & Card.) Fleisch.

Syn.: *Meteorium Levieri* Ren. & Card.

Meteorium Pathkoi (or *Pathkay*) Griffith.

The above-quoted passage is not entirely free from ambiguity, however, and Mr. Dixon may possibly mean to say that the plant should remain a *Meteorium*.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER

WINONA, MINNESOTA

Bolivian Bryophytes of Herzog's Second Journey

T. HERZOG, DIE BRYOPHYTEN MEINER ZWEITEN REISE DURCH BOLIVIA; BIBLIOTHECA BOTANICA, HEFT 87, STUTTGART. 1916.

The trip whose bryological results are here listed was made in 1910-11. The author had made an earlier one to Bolivia in 1907-08 and given some account of the mosses gathered in the Beiheft zum botanischen Centralblatt (XXVI, Abt. II, 45-102. 1909; XXVII, Abt. II, 348-358. 1910; XXVIII, Abt. II, 268-271. 1911). The second trip was devoted especially, but not exclusively to the investigation of a portion of the Cordillera Oriental, a good map (Taf. A) illustrating the topography of the region visited.

The bryological harvest was a remarkably rich one, 719 species of mosses and 474 of hepatics, a grand total of 1193 being listed. Of these there are proposed as new: of mosses 271, of hepatics 252, if I have not miscounted, a total then of 523 new species of bryophytes, or nearly 44% of the whole number distinguished. How much of the 44% rests upon the indubitably rich bryophytic flora of the region traversed and how much upon the new species point of view of the author and his two main collaborators, Stephani and Brotherus, remains for future investigations to disclose. Occasionally the author looks at things with a more synthetic eye, as for example when he (p. 13) includes the genus *Tristi-*

chiopsis C. M. with *Tristichium* C. M.¹ and elsewhere in a few reductions of species of Carl Müller and others to synonymy. Of new genera of mosses there are ten, with one exception monotypic. A cleistocarpous *Conostomum* (p. 96)¹ is remarkable. The illustrations comprise eight plates and numerous figures in the text. Not all the species are figured, and there are some figures of older species.

After the list there follows a "Geographical Part" (pp. 271ff.), in which various questions of phytogeographical interest are discussed. Much of value is here brought out and a commendable attempt made to penetrate into the significance of the tangled facts of tropical American moss-distribution. A more synthetic point of view with reference to species would perhaps have given less hazy results. A special connection between Bolivia and Mexico (p. 297 and elsewhere) in so far as it rests upon the genera *Husnotiella* and *Globulina* is of little or no value. Mr. R. S. Williams has already (BRYOLOGIST, XVI, 25. 1913) called into question the validity of the former genus and the case of the latter is no better (Cf. Cardot, Revue bryologique, XL, 34. 1913). There is little in common between the Bolivian and Mexican species comprising it.

Two descriptions of moss-formations are particularly attractive: that of the "Nebelwald" (p. 308) and that of the "immergrüne Bergwiese" (p. 311).

A. LEROY ANDREWS

ITHACA, N. Y.

SULLIVANT MOSS SOCIETY NOTES

The Secretary hopes before long to issue a revised address list of the Society, but wishes to delay this until after the first of the year, that it may be more closely up to date than would otherwise be possible. In the mean time, members should note the following changes, additions, etc., in the former list.

NEW MEMBER

Father A. Luisier.....Colégio de La Guardia, Pontevedra, Spain.

DEATHS

Miss Lura Perrine
Rev. C. H. Waddell

Mr. E. C. Wurzlow

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Dr. George H. Conklin.....1924 John Avenue, Superior Wisconsin.
Mrs. Joseph M. Fox.....7913 Crefeldt St., Chestnut Hill, Penn.
Rev. P. G. M. Rhodes.....Albertinum, Fribourgh, Switzerland.
Dr. L. W. Riddle.....123 Walker St., Cambridge, Mass.
Miss Aravilla Taylor.....105 North 21st St., Corvallis, Oregon.

¹Both these cases had been discussed by Herzog before, in a special article in *Flora*, 107 : 317ff. 1914.